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investigation of facts, as they are, is advocated, as a medium to a better mutual understanding.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Seistan: A Memoir of the History, Topography, Ruins, and People of the Country. By G. P. Tate. Part 4: The People of Seistan. pp. 273-378. Ills., index. Superintendent Government Printing, Calcutta, India, 1912. 12s. 12 x 9½.

The author does not profess to deal with the problems of desiccation. In fact, he is sedulous to avoid entrance upon that theme of great geographical controversy. He pictures husbandmen working their fields under ditch and utilizing every last trickle of the precious water. He presents bucolic nomads following the recession of the waters of the pools as they evaporate under the summer sun, pitching their tents so near the water's edge that they have to build dikes to keep out the waves if the wind should arise. The water is the prime consideration of the Tajik, the Jat, the Gujar and the Ahir peoples of Seistan. Need has made hydraulic engineers, for the life of the community depends on their skill. They are their own instruments of precision in running levels. A man lies on his back and looks over his eyebrows, the point of land which he can see when in this position will give him a flow of water. Without attempting the solution of the question Mr. Tate notes the several arguments which bear upon the identification of the Jats of Seistan with the Getæ and Massagetæ of classical geography. Students of Aryan philology will note with interest his suggestion of a relation between the name *pago* applied to the Seistani farm holdings and the Latin *pagus* whence we have our pagan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909. By George E. Ueyehara. Series: Studies in Economics and Political Science. xxiv and 296 pp. Index. Constable & Co., London, 1910. 8s. 6d. 9 x 6.

A constitutional history of Japan, written in English by a Japanese, and offered and accepted as a thesis for the degree of Doctor in Science in the Faculty of Economics of the University of London. The Japanese mind is represented as giving to the Mikado in the Japanese world, the position accorded to the Supreme Being in the Christian system. Everything in the Japanese world comes from the Mikado, everything subsists in him, nothing in Japan exists independent of him. He is the sole owner of the country, the author of its religion, law, justice, privilege and honor, the symbol of the Japanese nation. No Japanese sceptic has ever arisen to question this Japanese dogma. It is asserted that this Japanese view-point is the key to the constitutional history of Japan. To it is due the present day Japanese bureaucratic government, built on the Prussian model, an aristocratic oligarchy disguised under the veil of constitutional forms. The attempt of the last twenty-five years to put off Oriental ways, and put on the civilization of the West, sprang from racial pride, which led Japan to chafe at having its customs and its legal treatment of foreigners managed from without, and made it glad to undergo everything to place itself among the great world powers.

DAVID H. BUEL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

The Subanu: Studies of a Sub-Visayan Mountain Folk of Mindanao. 236 pp. Maps, index. Part 1: Ethnographical and Geographical Sketch of Land and People, by Lieut.-Col. John Park Finley, U. S. A.; Part 2: Discussion of the Linguistic Material, by William Churchill; Part 3: Vocabularies. Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., 1913.

Col. Finley resided many years at Zamboanga as Governor of the Moro Province of the Philippines. The southern end of the Subanu geographic range comes down to the municipality of Zamboanga, and that town is their chief market. It is also the place where they came into contact with the Spaniards and the Americans.

Col. Finley presents a brief history of the tribe, whose tribal name means